

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 39 of 1882.]

# REPORT

## ON

### NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th September 1882.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,100	22nd September 1882.	
Fortnightly.					
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī" ... ..	Burrisal ...	.....		
3	"Sansodhinī" ... ..	Chittagong ...	600		
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
5	"Jātiya Suhrīd" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....		
6	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha" ... ..	Commillah ...	.....		
Weekly.					
7	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	700	25th ditto.	
8	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	29th ditto.	
9	"Bangabāsi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	23rd ditto.	
10	"Bārtābaha" ... ..	Pubna ...	.....	21st ditto.	
11	"Bhārat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	23rd and 30th September 1882.	
12	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensing ...	671	19th and 26th ditto.	
13	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,000		
14	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	296	22nd September 1882.	
15	"Chāruvārtā" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	25th ditto.	
16	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca ...	350	24th ditto.	
17	"Dūt" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....		
18	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	745	29th ditto.	
19	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly ...	.....	23rd ditto.	
20	"Halisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	23rd ditto.	
21	"Hindu Ranjika" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200		
22	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	25th ditto.	
23	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore. ...	487	15th and 22nd September 1882.	
24	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
25	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	850	25th September 1882.	
26	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	.....	17th ditto.	
27	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore ...	275		
28	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Beauleah ...	.....		
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	28th ditto.	
30	"Sādhārani" ... ..	Chinsurah ...	500	24th ditto.	
31	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	20th and 27th September 1882.	
32	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	25th September 1882.	
33	"Sudhākar" ... ..	Mymensing ...	.....		
34	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Calcutta ...	4,000	23rd ditto.	
35	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet ...	440		
Daily.					
36	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	22nd to 28th September 1882.	
37	"Samvād Purnachandrodays" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	23rd to 29th ditto.	
38	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	23rd to 28th ditto.	
39	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	23rd to 29th ditto.	
40	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
41	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
42	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto ...	365	23rd September 1882.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
43	"Behár Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	14th September 1882. 25th ditto. 23rd ditto.
44	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	
45	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	200	
46	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Ditto ...	250	22nd ditto.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
48	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	20th ditto.
Bi-Weekly.				
49	"Amir-ul-Akhbár" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
50	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
51	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	16th ditto.
52	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore ...	160	13th ditto.
53	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto ...	125	
54	"Purusottam Patriká" ... ..	Pooree ...	.....	11th ditto.
Fortnightly.				
55	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká" ... ..	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
56	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna ...	.....	



## POLITICAL.

**THE *Bangabási***, of the 23rd September, observes that the present fallen condition of Arabi Pasha should not blind the public to his real greatness. He is a true patriot, and deserves to be placed in the same category with Washington, Cromwell, and Garibaldi.

BANGABASI,  
September 23rd, 1882.

2. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sahachar*, of the 20th September:—The people of India share with the British nation the feeling of joy caused by the victory at Tel-el-Kabir. They do not

SAHACHAR,  
September 20th, 1882.

The defeat of the Egyptian army. certainly approve of the manner in which the war was brought about, but fully recognize the necessity of maintaining peace. If the Sultan had been entrusted with that task, not a few complications would have arisen. The fact that the English army fought side by side with the Indian troops as comrades in arms is exceedingly gratifying. Under Lord Ripon's rule the people of India have come to regard England's glory as their own; and the Indian army is ready to go to any battle-field where its services may be required. The Continental powers raise their armies by means of conscription; England possesses but a small army. Still what has just been shown on the banks of the Nile may some day be enacted on the banks of the Rhine. If only the Native army were properly organized and native officers placed on the same footing as European officers, that army would not be inferior to any in Europe.

The native public believes that Egypt will not be annexed to the British Empire. The Suez Canal is practically England's property, and there need be no dispute regarding it. What the people of India, however, do not understand is the quite uncalled for deference shown by the Ministry to the opinion of Germany. Considering that it is the British Empire alone that has had to pay in blood and treasure for the prosecution of this war, what room is there for interference on the part of Europe? The writer concludes by expressing a hope that Arabi will be treated with consideration.

3. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 26th September, hopes that Arabi will not be treated as an ordinary prisoner, and remarks that although there may be a difference of opinion as to the origin of the present war in Egypt, the people of India are glad to notice its successful termination. Sir Garnet Wolseley deserves great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has conducted the operations.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
September 26th, 1882.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

4. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 14th September, directs the attention of Government to the desirability of making arrangements for facilitating the encashment of currency notes of one circle in another. At present, discount has to be paid in the bazar for encashing currency notes of a different circle.

BHARAT MITRA,  
September 14th, 1882.

5. The *Uchit Bakhtá*, of the 23rd September, points out the inconvenience which is likely to be caused to passengers travelling in intermediate class carriages by the order, which will have effect from 1st October next, directing that the mail train on the East Indian Railway will consist of only first and second class carriages, and a few third class carriages for servants.

UCHIT BAKTA,  
September 23rd, 1882.

[See paragraph 10 of our last Report.]

6. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 25th September, is glad to notice that Government has at length come to recognize the necessity of giving increased

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
September 25th, 1882.

Publication of Acts and Bills.



publicity to the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India. The Editor, however, remarks that the translations proposed to be made in Urdu should be made instead in Hindi, a language derived from Sanskrit and written in the Deva Nagri character, and understood by a large population in India.

AKHBAR-I-DARUSSAL-  
TANAT,  
September 20th, 1882.

7. The *Akhbari Darussaltanat*, of the 20th September, cordially approves of the suggestion made by the *Pioneer* newspaper, to allow the Mahomedan sepoys forming part of the victorious Indian

Mahomedan sepoys belonging to the Indian Contingent.

Contingent, on their return from Egypt, to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca. The Editor, however, would advise the pilgrims to leave their arms and uniforms on board before they land; otherwise altercations with Turkish troops and other fanatical Moslems in Mecca would in a manner be inevitable.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
September 16th, 1882.

8. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 15th September, is exceedingly gratified to notice that the Government of India is resolved upon giving increased pub-

Publication of Acts and Bills.

licity to the Acts and Bills of the Indian Legislative Council. The Editor repeats a wish he once expressed, that the people of India should make a representation to Government for the purpose of having Lord Ripon's term of office extended to ten years. India was never so fortunate as now in the possession of a truly philanthropic Viceroy.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA.

9. The same paper strongly deprecates the proposal made by Mr. Croft to reduce the length of the holidays now allowed in the schools and colleges of Bengal.

As it is, the pupils do not obtain sufficient time for recreation, and are overworked. Considering the warm and enervating climate of the country, and the poverty of the great majority of the pupils which accounts for their poor diet, all proposals to curtail the duration of the holidays should be strongly condemned. The Editor would therefore ask that all schools and college of Bengal should be allowed holidays for five months in the year, and that their hours of work should be from 10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M. The proposal made by Mr. Croft, to discontinue the cold-weather vacation, and in lieu of it to extend the summer vacation, is really commendable. The old practice of holding the examinations before the summer recess should be reverted to. The suggestion that they should be held before the Doorga Poojah holidays shows considerable ignorance of the state of the country on the part of those from whom it has emanated. The rainy season, which immediately precedes these holidays, is the time of the year when there prevails much sickness among the people. The Poojah and the summer vacations should be extended, and the examinations held in March, when the sun is not very powerful.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA.

10. A correspondent of the same paper dwells upon the inconvenience which candidates for the ensuing muktearship examination have been put to owing to the fact that a Bengali version of

Candidates for the muktearship examination.

the new Code of Criminal Procedure, one of the text-books, has not been yet published. The writer therefore prays that one of two things should be done; either those candidates who have passed the vernacular scholarship test should be allowed to present themselves at the muktearship examination to be held in the next two years, and not at that of 1883 only—a privilege which has been accorded to them—or they should be examined at the next examination in the old Criminal Procedure Code.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
September 19th, 1882.

11. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 19th September:—The people of India have read with surprise the reply given by the Secretary of State to a question which

Lord Hartington and local self-government in India.



was put to him on the subject of local self-government in this country. The decision, if any, arrived at by the India Council on this subject has not been yet given to the public. People are not disposed to believe that the old members of the Council, whose opinions have been formed in the light of experience and in the healthy atmosphere of England, will oppose the introduction of local self-government in this country. These men have never opposed any noble measure intended to benefit India, though now, when Sir Ashley Eden fills the place which was once held by Sir Erskine Perry, it is difficult to say what course the Council, acting under his advice, will adopt. The language used by Lord Hartington is as ambiguous as that of the Delphic oracle. Certainly such a hollow array of words does not become the lips of a Secretary of State for India and a leader of the English ministry. That such language was used shows beyond doubt that Lord Hartington had counted upon the probability that the Members of the House had not read Lord Ripon's resolutions on local self-government. If such a statement had been made by a native of India before the pupils of a village pathshala in Bengal, the speaker would have been hooted for his pains. Lord Ripon's views on local self-government have been clearly expressed in the resolution recorded by him on the subject. Indeed on no other subject has Government ever expressed itself more explicitly. It is possible even Sir Ashley Eden was ashamed of Lord Hartington's speech. The Secretary of State was not very frank in his utterances, and employed the garb of polished language to clothe his own hostile views. The people of India are able to see through this garb. Lord Ripon has not fallen into an error by seeking to extend local self-government among the natives of India. Whatever shallow critics may say, this liberal policy will produce exceedingly beneficial fruit. Let those who are at the helm of public affairs in India, and all those persons who think about her future, acquaint themselves with the state of native feeling at the present time. They will see that the mere proposal to extend local self-government to India has called forth among the people an amount of rejoicing, and a feeling of loyalty to, and confidence in, the British Government, which are really unprecedented. No single political measure could in India—in this vast empire with its heterogenous populations—produce consequences more beneficial. It is by statesmanship of this order that the British empire in India was founded, and it is by such statesmanship alone that that empire will be maintained. If there were any departure from this line of policy, all the rifles, cannon, and ammunition at the disposal of Government would be rendered powerless. It is to be feared Lord Hartington and his old Councillors in England are not able to realize the present condition of India. The Editor then proceeds to refer to the fact that all provincial governments except that of Bombay have cordially accepted Lord Ripon's views on the subject of local self-government, and concludes by expressing a hope that the Secretary of State also will do the same when all the papers are laid before him.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
September 19th, 1882.

12. The same paper remarks that Government should take steps to protect the tenantry from oppression at the hands of indigo and tea planters. In Midnapore the indigo-planters, who are Europeans, are in a manner encouraged in their high-handedness by the local officials.

Indigo oppressions in Midnapore.

13. The same paper, while it commends the efficient and well-regulated manner in which the Postal Department does its work, regrets to have to observe that nothing has yet been done to improve the prospects of the subordinate post-masters. These public servants are exceedingly over-worked. Their work has increased enormously since the business in connection with money orders was entrusted to the Post Office. Their pay is small; they are not, as a

Subordinate Post-masters.

BHARAT MIHIR.



matter of fact, granted privilege leave, or, like superior post-masters, allowed house accommodation. Though pecuniarily thus circumstanced, they are still entrusted with large amounts of public money. It is therefore no wonder that cases of embezzlement should occasionally occur among them.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
September 19th, 1882.

14. The same paper observes with gratification that Government will shortly adopt measures to give increased publicity to the Acts and Bills of the Indian Legislative Council. The existing arrangements for this purpose are perfectly unsatisfactory.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
September 23rd, 1882.

15. The *Sulabha Samachar*, of the 23rd September, thanks Lord Ripon for his desire to give increased publicity to the Acts and Bills of the Indian Legislative Council, and to improve the prestige and usefulness of the native newspapers.

HALISAHAR  
PRAKASHIKA,  
September 23rd, 1882.

Publication of Acts and Bills.

16. The *Halisahar Prakashika*, of the 23rd September, makes similar observations on the same subject.

SADHARANI,  
September 24th, 1882.

17. The *Sadharani*, of the 24th September, remarks, in reference to the Government Resolution on the last Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division, that the statement made by one Deputy Commissioner regarding the prosperity enjoyed by the Coles during the period covered by the report is indeed a curious one. According to this officer, the criterion of prosperity as regards the Coles is afforded by non-emigration, liberal expenditure on intoxicating drinks, and a large circulation of copper coins. Now all these facts having been noticed last year, the Coles, it is inferred, were prosperous during that period. The Editor asks, cannot these facts be accounted for in a different manner? What if non-emigration be supposed to have been due to knowledge of the hardships to which coolies in Assam are subjected; liberal outlay on spirituous liquors, to the facilities afforded for drinking by the opening of grog-shops in every village; and a large circulation of copper coin, to the necessity the Coles are put to of selling everything they have to raise money wherewith to pay their rents to the tehsildar, who will not accept payment in kind? It is not, of course, asserted that this has really been the case. What is meant is that the inference drawn from the Deputy Commissioner's data is not sound. The writer, in another article, examines the statements contained in the Government Resolution referred to above. It is clear that in the Chota Nagpore Division, among the aboriginal races, drunkenness is on the increase. The Christian missionaries frequently make the complaint, but in spite of the fact that both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor are true Christians, Christianity does not at the present time exercise the least practical influence upon the British Government in India. It is enough if there is an increase of revenue and good reports are turned out. The lac, tusser, and tea industries have all declined; the trade in sâl timber is in a languishing condition; the police is given to crime and is inefficient. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the collections of land revenue, of excise and stamp revenues. This indeed is a picture of prosperity.

SADHARANI.

18. The same paper regrets to have to notice that the authorities of the Calcutta University have resolved upon reverting to the old system under which students could successfully pass the examination by acquiring proficiency in any one particular subject. The great defect of that system was that the boys educated under it lacked versatility, and it was therefore given up in favour of another, when the Calcutta University was founded.

High education lacking versatility.



19. The same paper observes that the present is the season when the great majority of the inhabitants of the

Malarious fever in Bengal.

Bengal villages are laid up with malarious fever. In fact, rural Bengal now presents a dismal aspect. Dilapidated buildings, neglected cultivation, abundance of jungle and yelling jackals, and dull, emaciated, and weak men, women, and children make up the picture. The villagers now buy quinine as regularly as their rice. It behoves the Lieutenant-Governor to put forth energetic efforts to rid the country of the terrible scourge that is decimating the population of this province.

20. The same paper is glad to notice that Mr. Croft has proposed certain changes in the present practice of granting

Holidays in schools and colleges.

a long vacation in the schools and colleges of Bengal, and of holding the University examinations in the cold season. The Editor fully approves of the proposal to reduce the length of the cold weather vacation, inasmuch as the cold season is the time of the year best suited for work. As to the time for holding the University examinations, the writer believes that they should be held immediately before the occurrence of the Durga Poojah festival, and not in March or April, because cholera and fever prevail largely during those months. There should be a six weeks' vacation after the examinations are over in Ashwin, and a seven weeks summer vacation. The Christmas vacation, including New Year's day, should extend over ten days, while about four weeks should be allotted to minor festivals.

21. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th September, is exceedingly gratified to find that Lord Ripon is anxious to give increased publicity to the Acts and Bills of

Publication of Acts and Bills.

the India Legislative Council. His Excellency is gradually adopting measures which bid fair to immortalize his name in India. The people are now confident that he will be able to wipe out the stain brought upon the fair fame of the British Government by his predecessors in office. He has fully realized that the practice so long followed in this country, of passing laws in secret, is one fraught with evil consequences to the best interests of the people. The measures proposed by Government, with a view to secure an increased publicity for the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, are worthy of all approbation. That, if adopted, they might still furnish evil-minded officers with opportunities of doing harm, is an idea which may, for the present, be dismissed as unimportant. It is perfectly true that even after a Bill has been given the widest publicity possible, and a full expression of opinion from the people has been obtained as to its merits and demerits, adversely disposed officers may suppress all reasonable objections to the measure, and taking undue advantage of weak arguments, get it passed into law, and eventually disregard all complaints, on the alleged ground that the Bill had been passed into law only after long and mature deliberation. But though people are not entirely free from this apprehension, still in consideration of the fact that if the head of the Government chooses to do wrong, there is no help for it, they do not attach sufficient importance to this possible abuse of a good measure, and are thankful to Lord Ripon for his noble desire to give wider publicity than at present to the proceedings of the India Legislative Council. The Editor, in conclusion, remarks, in reference to the Bengali translations which are commonly met with of legislative enactments that they lack clearness and suggests that the work of translating into Bengali should be entrusted to some person who possesses a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit.

SADHARANI,  
September 24th, 1882.

SADHARANI.

SOM PRAKASH,  
September 25th, 1882.

22. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 25th September, refers to the desirability of declaring the Tributary Mehals in Orissa a part of British territory. The difference in the judgments pronounced by a

The Tributary Mehals in Orissa and the Mohurbhunj Raj.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
September 25th, 1882.



Divisional and a Full Bench of the High Court respectively on the question is to be regretted. The Divisional Bench declared that the mehals in question constitute a portion of British territory, but the Full Bench took an opposite view, and held they are not. If the inhabitants of the mehals really enjoyed independence, the latter judgment would certainly be welcome. But considering that they are not independent, but on the contrary perfectly at the mercy of the Superintendent, who is master of their property, lives, and liberty (witness the case of the Mohurbunj Raj, upon which the Superintendent is forcing as Manager an outsider against the wishes of the relatives of the deceased Rajah), the judgment of the Divisional Bench, if accepted, would really be a boon to them, for direct dependence upon the British Government is infinitely better than nominal independence.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
September 25th, 1882.

23. The same paper contains an article on the recent despatch of the

Lord Hartington on the salaries of  
the Calcutta High Court Judges.

Secretary of State to the Government of India,  
on the subject of the salaries of the Judges  
of the Calcutta High Court. The Editor

observes that Lord Hartington is not a man to alter his own judgment. That he has sent out a despatch on the subject of the salaries of the High Court Judges has been doubtless due to the strong representations made by many influential persons and public bodies against his orders. The remarks made by His Lordship regarding the Civilians are not such as anybody would care to disapprove of. What the public cannot approve of is the assumption that good men will be found to accept a judgeship of the High Court on the reduced pay. It is a fact that the reduction of the salary has had this effect, that good barristers and pleaders are not willing to accept the post. That the Judges who are now being appointed are not particularly able men is also being found out. There can be no doubt that the reduction of the salaries will impair the efficiency of the High Court. Lord Hartington has not made any references in his despatch to the lower pay sanctioned for the Native Judges of that Court. For making this invidious distinction His Lordship is primarily responsible. The Editor has already in a former issue of this journal stated his objections to the orders of the Secretary of State on the subject under notice, and would therefore confine his observations to the subject of the Home charges, the necessity of reducing which, according to Lord Hartington, led Parliament to appoint a Committee, which recommended, among other things, a reduction of the salaries of the High Court Judges of Calcutta. Now the recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon by the Secretary of State are indeed admirable. While the necessity of reducing the enormous home charges or the high salary and liberal allowances paid to the Viceroy, was not even adverted to, the Committee advised the reduction of the salaries of certain Indian officials. Of course, nobody would have had anything to say if the Secretary of State had first applied the shears of retrenchment to his own pay, and to the pay of the fifteen members of his Council. A truly great man would have done this. Colonel Gordon, as Commander-in-chief of the forces in Natal, has done this.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

24. The same paper fully approves of the sentiments of the recent re-

Changes of public officers.

solution of the Government of India, as to the  
impropriety of making frequent changes of

district officers, and asks Government to extend the rules now framed to other departments of the public service also. The Commissariat Department particularly is one to which the rules in question cannot be too soon extended.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
September 25th, 1882.

25. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 25th September, contains an

Lord Ripon's public measures.

article in which are recounted some of the lead-  
ing public measures adopted by Lord Ripon's

administration up to this time. The encouragement given to indigenous indus-



tries, the competitive examination of candidates for clerkships in the India Secretariat, the appointment of Justice Mitter as Acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, the scheme of local self-government, and the proposal to give increased publicity to Acts and Bills of the Indian Legislative Council, are referred to as measures which evince a strong desire on the part of Lord Ripon to raise the natives of India in the scale of nations.

26. The same paper remarks that local officers in Bengal would seem to be as anxious to frustrate Lord Ripon's noble views regarding the extension of local self-government in this country as Sir Garnet Wolsley is to defeat the enemy in Egypt. The writer refers to the persistent efforts made by Mr. Monro, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to prevent an extension of the scheme to the districts of his division. For this purpose he held a meeting of the district officers of the division, previous to the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Berhampore, and has succeeded in a great measure in his object. So complete were the arrangements made by Mr. Monro to ensure this object, that from Krishnagur the Lieutenant-Governor came away dissatisfied.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
September 25th, 1882.

27. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 25th September, does not approve of Mr. Croft's suggestion that the university examinations should be held in March or April, and that a long vacation should follow. The Editor proposes that they should be held immediately before the Durga Poojah; and that schools and colleges should in the matter of holidays be placed on the same footing.

CHARU VARTA,  
September 25th, 1882.

28. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th September, fully recognizes the advantages that are likely to result from the operation of the measures contemplated by Lord Ripon's Government for the purpose of giving increased publicity to the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India. The Editor earnestly prays that as regards the supply of official publications, native editors should be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate European contemporaries.

SAHACHAR,  
September 27th, 1882.

29. The same paper contains an article on Lord Hartington's recent despatch on the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court. The observations made are similar to those noted in paragraph 22.

SAHACHAR.

30. The same paper remarks, in reference to the recent tour of the Lieutenant-Governor through certain districts of Bengal, that the manner in which His Honor has performed this public duty has inspired confidence in the minds of the people. Unlike Sir Ashley Eden, who on similar occasions spent his time only in partaking of the hospitalities of local officials, indigo planters, and big zemindars, Mr. Thompson freely mixed with Bengalis, and listened to their complaints. The people are exceedingly pleased with him.

SAHACHAR.

31. The same paper directs the attention of Government to the necessity that has arisen of establishing a subdivision at Sarberia near the Sandheads, and of posting able police officers to it. That place and adjacent plantations are inhabited by a number of low caste people, most of whom systematically commit dacoities.

SAHACHAR.

32. The *Purusottom Patriká*, of the 11th September, refers to the delay and difficulty in obtaining payment of money orders at the branch post-offices, and mentions, as an instance, the branch post-office at Kakatpore in the Pooree district, to which persons had to go some twenty or thirty times, and had to wait a month before they received payment of

PURUSOTTAM  
PATRIKA,  
September 11th, 1882.

Complaints against district post-offices.

Robberies near the Sandheads.

Reduction of the salaries of the High Court Judges.

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

Local self-government.



a money order. It is to be hoped that the officers of the Department will see to this, and use means to remove the inconvenience complained of.

PURUSOTTOM  
PATRIKA,  
September 11th, 1882.

33. The same paper refers to the great delay which mofussil subscribers to the *Purusottom Patriká* have to put up with in receiving their paper. It takes sometimes

seven or eight days to reach places which ought to be reached in two or three days. The reason assigned for this is the insufficient number of delivery peons at the out station post-offices. However, there is no reason why the paper should not be delivered in two or three days after its arrival.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
September 16th, 1882.

34. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 16th September, refers to the disorderly manner in which the work of the Cuttack post-office is carried on. A person received a

parcel of books from Calcutta, from which four or five were missing. When about to write to the sender in regard to the missing books, a person belonging to the post-office was discovered exposing them for sale in the public road. Similar cases have occurred before. The postal authorities should pay particular attention to this matter.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

35. The same paper states that the manner in which the Indian troops, under General Macpherson have distinguished themselves in Egypt, has occasioned great joy.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

36. The same paper gives the substance of the judgment of the Joint Magistrate in the Gopal Jee Math case, and makes the following remarks :—We

must confess that the judgment is unnecessarily long. It is besides incomplete and unsatisfactory. The Magistrate admits that the witnesses for the plaintiff were mostly amlahs, and therefore persons in high Government posts. They had no motive for giving false evidence, and the discrepancies in their evidence, of which the Magistrate has made so much, in reality confirmed their truthfulness. Had they been tutored witnesses, there would have been no such discrepancy in their statements. The Magistrate is aware that Sham Soonder has many enemies; but who is responsible for this? He himself or others? This the magistrate does not clearly state. It does not, however, appear from this case that the witnesses for the prosecution were so hostile to him that it was likely they would be induced to give false evidence. It was the duty of the court to enquire into this. We are of opinion that the witnesses were men whom the court could safely believe. The evidence of one such person was sufficient to prove the case, and if this was not sufficient to satisfy the Magistrate, he could have had other evidence. From the evidence of the respectable people who were witnesses, it appears that the four defendants went into the Jhulnaghur with their shoes on. The Hindus being displeased at this, and some having remonstrated with the defendants, the latter went out. After this Sham Baboo, in order to display his anger, desired to close the dancing on the ground that it was not authorized. This objection having been properly answered, he was quieted. Under these circumstances, how can it be said that the case was not proved? The truth of the case is obvious, and had the Magistrate taken down other evidence together with the statements of the defendants and of their witnesses, and decided the case, justice would have been done. The Magistrate leaned so much towards the defendants that he did not call any witnesses for the defence, nor did he take down the statements of the other two defendants. The Magistrate has also greatly erred on points of law. He says that the European and the native Christian alike did not know that entering the temple would amount to an offence, but it was difficult to ascertain whether they knew it or not when no statement was taken down from them on this point. The native Christian being an old resident of this place, could not but know that he had



no right to enter a Hindu temple ; so also it cannot be believed that the accused Sahib, who has been for some time an Inspector in this place, was not aware of the fact. It is thus proved that they did not care for the restriction, having the company of Sham Baboo. At the same time, it can not be believed that Sham Baboo, entering the temple with such persons, kept his shoes outside. At least Sham Baboo knew very well that to go into the temple with shoes on was an act which was prohibited, and that no entrance is allowed to Mussulmans and Christians. Had he warned them, they would not have gone in at all. Hence the argument of the Magistrate that the defendants entered the temple unknowingly is futile. The spirit of the law recognizes the truth that we may judge of motives by actions. It devolved on the defendants to show that their motive was not such as has been imputed to them. Now this was not done ; the Magistrate himself answered in their favour. Had this been an ordinary case, we should not have said so much. When, however, a high class police official, for his own pleasure, wilfully, in a public place of entertainment, dishonors the Hindu religion, pollutes a temple, and produces pain in the minds of the Hindu public, it is the duty of the Magistrate to very carefully consider the case. There can be no doubt that the Magistrate, in dismissing an important case like this on the ground of want of evidence, has clearly failed in his duty.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 30th September 1882.*



